if there existed any, as to the ingredients that entered into the manufacture of commodities designated as jellies; so you will have a complete record in the case.

The jury returned a verdict as instructed. On October 19, 1937, judgment was entered ordering the goods returned to the claimant. On December 22, 1937, judgment was entered in the remaining case ordering the libel dismissed and the goods returned.

HARRY L. BROWN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

28265. Adulteration of cauliflower. U. S. v. 150 Crates of Cauliflower. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40982. Sample No. 63439-C.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic.

On November 16, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 150 crates of cauliflower at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 9, 1937, from Portland, Oreg., by the Pacific Fruit & Produce Co., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, arsenic, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On November 29, 1937, the Pacific Fruit & Produce Co., having stipulated that immediate disposition of the product was necessary, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

28266. Supplement to notice of judgment No. 27442. U. S. v. 185 Cases of Raisins.
No. 39421. Sample No. 18680-C.)

On April 23, 1937, a libel was filed in the district court against 185 cases of rasins labeled "Regent Brand * * * Raisins Packed by Del-Rey Packing Company," at Memphis, Tenn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the California Packing Co. [Corporation] from Fresno, Calif., and charging that it was adulterated in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. On July 10, 1937, the product was condemned and ordered destroyed.

Subsequent investigation has developed that the product was not invoiced nor packed by the California Packing Corporation, but that it had been included in a shipment made by that firm as a courtesy. The investigation disclosed further that the goods had been invoiced by the Del-Rey Packing Co., of Del Rey, Calif.

HARRY L. BROWN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

28267. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 300 Baskets of Apples. Decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be washed. (F. & D. No. 41020. Sample No. 56429-C.)

This product was contaminated with lead and arsenic.

On September 7, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 300 baskets of apples at St. Paul, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 2, 1937, by Leo Byars from Springdale, Ark., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it contained added poisonous or deleterious ingredients, lead and arsenic, which might have rendered it injurious to health.

On September 10, 1937, the C. H. Robinson Co., Minneapolis, Minn., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released to claimant under bond conditioned that the apples be washed so as to comply with the law.

HARRY L. BROWN, Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

28268. Adulteration of apples. U. S. v. 2 Lots of Apples. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40934. Sample Nos. 50286-C, 50287-C.)

This product was contaminated with arsenic and lead.

On November 4, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the